

KOZLOV, V.N., kand.med.nauk

Seminars for physicians of sanitary epidemiological stations on
work hygiene in agriculture. Gig. i san. 28 no.1:59-61 Ja'63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Saratovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skoy
gigiyeny.

(MEDICINE, RURAL) (AGRICULTURE—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

KOZLOV, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Problems in organizing physiological studies on the problem of
industrial hygiene in agriculture. Gig. i san. 27 no.3:89-91
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Saratovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skoy
gigiyeny.

(AGRICULTURE—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

KOZLOV, V.N.

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Anesthetics.

V-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80459.

Author : Mari'yasina, E. M. Talantova, I.V.; Khrakhmaleva, R.S.; Nadaychik, L.V.; Kozlov, V.N.

Inst. : Not given.

Title : Influence of Narcosis on Quantitative and Qualitative Blood Indicators

Orig Pug : Sb. stud. rabot. Mosk. tekhnol. in-t myasn. i molochn. prom-sti, 1958, vyp. 5, 95-98.

Abstract : In a narcotic condition in rabbits, caused by the internal introduction of 150 mg/kg of chloralhydrate or 45 mg/kg hexenal in 4 ml of a physiological solution in the course of 2 minutes, the quantity of Hb and erythrocytes in the blood did not change essentially, but the quantity of leukocytes, the content of ionized calcium, and the concentration of hydrogen ions did decrease. After the animals were awakened, the indicators mentioned were reduced.

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KARASEV, M.F.; KOZLOV, V.N.; KOZLOVSKIY, O.M.; LITVINOV, I.R.;
TRUSHKOV, A.M.; FALEYEV, V.A.

Experimental study of the sparking of electric locomotive
traction motors during operation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
elektromekh. 4 no. 1:68-74 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Electric railway motors)

NEBOLYUBOV, Yu.Ye.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Voltampere characteristics of an a.c. brush contact. Trudy
TEIIIZHT 35:37-41 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Brushes, Electric) (Commutation (Electricity))

BARKOVSKIY, B. S., inzh.; YEREMIN, N. Ye, inzh.; KOZLOV, V. N., inzh.;
NEBOLYUBOV, Yu. Ye, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHALIMOV, M. G.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Effect of the traction load on the turbogenerators of electric
power plants supplying single-phase 50 c.p.s. power to electric
railroads. Trudy OMIIT 37:146-150 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FALEYEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent;
TRUSHKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOZLOV, V.N., inzh.; MEDLIN,
R.Ya., inzh.; LEBEDEV, N.A., inzh.; CHIKUNOV, O.V., inzh.

Testing of the new electric brushes on d.c. locomotives. Trudy
OMIT 40:3-41 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

YEREMIN, N.Ye.; BARKOVSKIY, B.S.; KOZLOV, V.N.; NECHLYUBOV, Yu.Ye.

Methodology for testing turbogenerators under the conditions of a traction load. Trudy GMIT 41:5-10 '63.

Some results of the experimental studies on the effect of traction load on turbogenerators. Ibid.:11-19

(MFA 18:7)

S/0286/64/000/011/0085/0085

ACCESSION NO: AP4040662

AUTHOR: Krasutskiy, V. P.; Bulavenko, N. F.; Grigor'yev, D. Ye.; Gayevoy, P. I.; Kozlov, V. N.; Degurko, I. A.

TITLE: A programming mechanism for dropping loads from aircraft. Class 62, No. 163081

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 11, 1964, 85

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, airplane, programmed airdrop, automatic cargo release, programmed load release, preset load release, airdrop, bomb bay

ABSTRACT: This author's certificate introduces a programming mechanism for dropping loads from aircraft. The device contains a countershaft located in the housing of the mechanism with cams and a position adjuster, and a terminal circuit breaker unit. In order to feed electrical signals according to preset programs to the terminal circuit breakers for dropping the containers in various patterns are connected through the countershaft cams with the terminal circuit breakers for dropping and blocking the load containers. The countershaft is connected with a by-pass clutch and a control

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Card

ACCESSION NO: AP4040662

pedal for engagement and rotation of the shaft and through a two-step worm transmission speed reducer with an electric motor for rotation of the shaft at a previously set speed which assures a time delay for dropping of The loads.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15 May 63

DATE ACQ: 25 Jun 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE, AC

NO REF SOV: 000

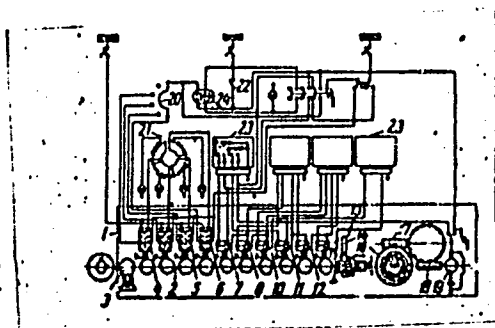
OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NO: APL040662

ENCLOSURE: 01

1--mechanism housing; 2--camshaft; 3--position adjuster; 4-13--terminal circuit breakers; 14--control pedal; 15--control pedal return spring; 16--by-pass clutch; 17--first worm transmission of the speed reducer; 18--second worm transmission of the speed reducer; 19-- electric motor; 20-- unit for setting the drop pattern; 21-- signaler for the presence of the loads; 22--power supply circuit breaker; 23--terminal parachute holder units; 24-- emergency load release button



Card

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KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOZLOV, V.N., inzh.; SEREGIN, V.A.,
inzh.; TRUSHKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaluation of the degree of sparking of the brushes of electric
traction motors. Elektrotehnika 36 no.6:7-8 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

KOZLOV, V.N.; TROSHINA, P.V.

Use of faolite for the manufacture of hydrolyzers for the
production of alcohols by means of sulfuric acid hydration.
Khim. prom. 41 no.5:386-387 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOZLOV, V.N., inzh.

Concerning the article "Criteria of the commutation intensity of d.c. machines." Elektrotehnika 36 no.1:61. Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 56667-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017827

UN/0286/65/000/011/0052/0056

621.721.621.527.8

AUTHOR: Kozlov, V. N., Romanov, A. A., Titov, B. F.

TITLE: An absorption trap for diffusion and mechanical pumps. Class 27, No. 171499

SOURCE: Izvestiya izobretaniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 58

TOPIC TAGS: pump, absorption trap, sorption, zeolite

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an absorption trap for diffusion and mechanical pumps. The device contains absorption elements and an electric heater which is connected during sorbent regeneration. Regeneration time is reduced and the dynamic absorption characteristics are improved by making each absorption element in the form of a metal plate (heat conductor) coated on both sides with a thin porous layer of sorbent, e.g., zeolite.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Kharkov Physico-technical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

Card 1/3

1. 56657-45			
ACCESSION NR: AP5017827			
SUBMITTED: 10JUL64	ENCL: 01	SHD CODE: PR	
NO REF SCV: 000	OTHER: 000		
Card 2/3			

L 56657-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017527

ENCLOSURE: 01

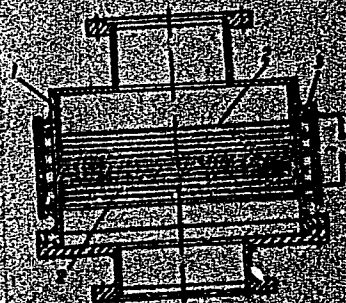


Fig. 1--housing; 2--absorption element; 3--electric heater

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L 4221-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AR5014257

UR/0196/65/000/005/1008/1009
621.313.2:621.3.014.2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 5154

30
B

AUTHOR: Karasev, M. F.; Kozlov, V. N.

TITLE: Optimal commutation in d-c machines ²⁹

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Omskiy in-t inzh. zh.-d. transp., v. 44, 1964, 5-48

TOPIC TAGS: dc machine, commutation

TRANSLATION: The classical theory of commutation is reviewed from a modern viewpoint. These results of experimental investigations are reported: (1) The optimal commutation is somewhat accelerated and yields the least value of di/dt by the moment of its termination when $i_c \approx 0$; (2) The final stage of the optimal commutation is in good agreement with the classical theory, whereas the initial part of the commutation-current curve is determined, as a rule, by an exponential curve of the form $\Delta U_c = \text{const}$; (3) Overcommutation and undercommutation should be recognized when a deviation from the optimal commutation exists; the

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L 4221-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5014257

terms "overcompensation" and "undercompensation" should be deprecated because they do not denote the essence of the optimal commutation process; these terms came into being in connection with the optimal straight-line commutation, for which $e_k = e_A$. However, the optimal commutation process occurs when $e_k > e_A$; (4) The slot-current commutation transpires according to S-shape curves, with the current variation close to linear at the mid-section of the curve; (5) In the slot-current commutation curve, the optimal commutation is determined by a minimum of di/dt at the moment of its termination; (6) The "small-current step" as defined by O. Vegner does not represent the essence of a real commutation process; (7) The expediency of using brushes having G-shape current-voltage characteristics and a steep rise for small current densities is very questionable. Bibl. 13, figs. 32.

SUB CODE: EE

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SP

KARASEV, Mikhail Fedorovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk i tekhniki; KOZLOV, Veniamin Nikolayevich, starshiy prepodavatel'

Optimal commutation in d.c. machines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; (MIRA 18:8)
elektromekhanika 8 no.6:674-682 '65.

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin Omskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Karasev). 2. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Omskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Kozlov).

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Carbonization of wood with different moisture (contents) in a stationary vertical retort. V. N. Kozlov and V. S. Vasechkin. *Trudy Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Lesokhim. Inst. Narkomleso S. S. S. R. (Trans. Central Inst. Sci. Research Forest Chem. U. S. S. R.)* 1, 5-66 (1966). The influence of moisture in wood on the process of destructive distillation was studied. The results are presented by graphs and tables. Practical conclusions: Fresh birch gave 40% more tars than the dry birch, and equal yields of AcOH, MeOH and ketones. The yield of resin from dry spruce was 40% and from dry birch 100% higher than that from the fresh stocks. The contents of AcOH, MeOH, ketones and esters in the resin waters from dry stock were 2 times higher than those from the fresh wood. A 6% increase in the yields of AcOH, MeOH and esters was obtained by scrubbing the waste gases. The carbonization of dry wood is very intense, the best results being obtained with dry and fresh stocks mixed in equal proportions. Chas. Blanc

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CIA-RDP86-00513R0008259100

KOZLOV, V. P.

26235 Opolznevaya sleistest' lessov. pochvovenenie, 1949, No. 8, s. 428-29

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

BC

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7

Production of kerosene oils from charcoal burning waste. V. N. Kozlov and V. B. Gendronsky (*Fizkhol. Chem., U.S.S.R., 1960, 34, 980-986*).—Two specimens of slurry, usually rejected as waste (4 kg. per cu.m. of wood), obtained by neutralizing with lime the liquid products of charcoal burning were used. The first sample (I) was obtained from wood consisting of 75% of conifers, mainly common pine, and 25% of birch. The second (II) was obtained from a mixture of 35% of pine and 45% of birch. The slurry contained 6-15% of H₂O and 8-16% of Ca acetate. The pyrogenetic decomp. of slurries was carried out for 4 hr. in an Fe retort at 125-370°. The bulk of oil distilled between 200° and 350°, these fractions contained 76-46% (I) or 70-46% (II) of the total distillate. The oil obtained from II has lower d, acid val., sap. val., I val. and higher content of neutral compounds than that obtained from I. The highest % of neutral compounds occurs in the fraction 300-350°, whilst the 300-350° fraction is the richest in phenols. The total yield of kerosene oils was 30-35% higher than from II. This is due to the higher content of the condensation products of tars in the slurry and the higher content of Ca salts of tar acids in I. The distribution of fractions of kerosene oils is almost identical for I and II. The kerosene oil obtained by pyrogenetic decomp. of slurries can be used as a substitute for pine oil applied as a foaming agent in flotation of sulphide ores of Cu and Zn. Particularly good results are obtained with the fraction 150-250°. The unrefined oil gives in flotation the same results as the standard American pine oil. J. B. J. ZARA.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15000 15100 15200 15300 15400 15500 15600 15700 15800 15900 16000 16100 16200 16300 16400 16500 16600 16700 16800 16900 17000 17100 17200 17300 17400 17500 17600 17700 17800 17900 18000 18100 18200 18300 18400 18500 18600 18700 18800 18900 19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900 20000 20100 20200 20300 20400 20500 20600 20700 20800 20900 21000 21100 21200 21300 21400 21500 21600 21700 21800 21900 22000 22100 22200 22300 22400 22500 22600 22700 22800 22900 23000 23100 23200 23300 23400 23500 23600 23700 23800 23900 24000 24100 24200 24300 24400 24500 24600 24700 24800 24900 25000 25100 25200 25300 25400 25500 25600 25700 25800 25900 26000 26100 26200 26300 26400 26500 26600 26700 26800 26900 27000 27100 27200 27300 27400 27500 27600 27700 27800 27900 28000 28100 28200 28300 28400 28500 28600 28700 28800 28900 29000 29100 29200 29300 29400 29500 29600 29700 29800 29900 30000 30100 30200 30300 30400 30500 30600 30700 30800 30900 31000 31100 31200 31300 31400 31500 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KOZLOV, V.B.

CONTINUOUS COUNTER CURRENT EXTRACTION OF A
DISSOLVED SUBSTANCE FROM THE WATER PHASE BY
AN ORGANIC SOLVENT. V.B. KOZLOV and B.L.
KOROTKIY (Moscow). *Chemical Abstracts* 1964, 60, 11544
KIDN. 61, 11544-11545 (1964) (1964) (1964)
AN ABSTRACT OF THE RUSSIAN JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED
CHEMISTRY 1964, 36, 1154

CA

Process of continuous countercurrent extraction of a dissolved substance from the aqueous phase by an organic solvent. V. N. Kuzlov and B. I. Shenden-kil. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 23, 1371-RX1050 (Engl. translation). Assuming the simplest extn. system, where solute distributes itself between two liquid phases by the expression $K = x/y$, where K is the partition coeff. and x and y are concns. in the phases, an equation is derived relating the concn. of solute

throughout the various stages of the extraction. The following is valid when equil. is attained in each contact: $y_i/y_1 = [(LK/W)^n - 1] / [(LK/W) - 1]$, where y_1 and y_n are concns. in the first countercurrent contact and n^{th} contact, resp.; L is the solvent rate, and W is the aq. liquor rate. It is shown that the lowest concn. of solute in exit liquor is obtained, with given inlet concn. and given no. of contacts, when $LK/W > 1$. Joseph P. Campagnola

~~KOZLOV, V.N.:~~ BARDIN, I.P., akademik, redaktor; KARAPETYAN, Sh.A., redaktor;
MEVRAIEV, N.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Pyrolysis of wood] Piroliz drevesiny. Pod red. I.P. Bardina. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1952. 282 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Wood) (Pyrolysis)

KOZLOV, V. N.

239T33

PA 239T33

USSR/Chemistry - Forest Products

Oct 52

"Problems of Forest-Products Chemistry and Its Future Development," Prof. V. N. Kozlov, Dr Tech Sci

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" No 10, pp 98-101

Gives account of conference at Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, in which representatives from a number of institutes concerned with forest-products chemistry and from the Exptl Sta on Charcoal Production of

Glavlesmet Min of Ferrous Metallurgy, took part. Says that according to decisions of the conference two schemes of wood distn, one involving gasification of residual charcoal and one involving gasification

239T33

of wood with recovery of chem products from the gas and vapor, ought to be considered. Says that charcoal in the Urals should be produced in continuous furnaces with recovery of liquid products rather than in primitive Shvarts furnaces, as is being mainly done at present. Charcoal production in that region involves processing of 2 million cubic meters of wood per year.

KOZLOV, V. N.; KOROLEVA, N. I.

Butyl Acetate

Preparation of butyl acetate from acetic acid obtained from pyroligneous powder.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 25, no. 4, April 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Kozlov, V.N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

2
Esters and flotation agents from wood acid tars. V. N. Kozlov and V. N. Danilovskii. *Priroda i Lesokhimiya* 1953, No. 10, 17-18 (1953).—Acid tars (I), obtained from the dealcoholized pyroigneous acid freed of settled and residue tars, were extr. with a solvent, and solvent and AcOH were distd. from the ext. which was studied as a source of esters and flotation agents. I, d_4^{20} 1.1040, acid no. 349.2, and sapon. no. 441.1, contained 22.6% volatile acids (calcd. as AcOH), 20.4% phenols, 9.0% H_2O , and 17.6% neutral compds. Distn. of I gave 2 fractions: A, 45.1%, b. 105-80°, d_4^{20} 1.0437, acid no. 399.0, and sapon. no. 607.6, contained 23.1% H_2O , 43.2% volatile acids, 7.73% phenols, 6.96% neutral compds., and 20% complex compds.; B, 53.8%, b. >180°, d_4^{20} 1.1600, acid no. 153.9, and sapon. no. 219.7, contained 3.3% volatile acids, 23.5% phenols, 21.0% neutral compds. and 52% complex compds. Fraction A (164.6 g.), of which the volatile acids contained 73.1% AcOH, 17.5% $EtCO_2H$, and 9.9% $PrCO_2H$, was esterified at 140-70° with 123.8 g. BuOH contg. 9.94 g. 96% H_2SO_4 , the esters were distd. off, neutralized with 10% soln. Na_2CO_3 , and washed with H_2O , giving 40-9% esters (based on I), made up of 0.05% acids, 85.7% esters, 1.12% H_2O , and 13.0% aces. The mixt. was fractionated to give 5 fractions: (C to G), 3.1% (all based on I) b. 100-18°; 20.6%, b. 116-30°, 3.6%, b. 130-47°, 1.86%, b. 147-67°, and 2.6%, b. above 187°. Fraction C contained 62.8% BuOAc and 47.1% BuOH; D 92.7% BuOAc; E 97.4% $EtCO_2Bu$; and F 95.1% $PrCO_2Bu$. Fraction G, d_4^{20} 0.9630, acid no. 25.2, sapon. no. 263.1, contained 34.2% phenols and 56.9% neutral substances. Redistn. of G gave 3 fractions: H 62.0%, b. 187-200°, J 29.7%, b. 200-30°, and a residue 4.4% b. >230°. The d., acid no., sapon. no., % phenols, % neutral substances, and color of H were 0.9324, 15.2, 207.3, 15.0, 61.8, and light green, resp., and of J 0.9760, 20.8, 252.4, 41.0, 53.7, and dark yellow, resp. Fraction B was neutralized with $Ca(OH)_2$ and pyrolyzed to give 17.7% oil (based on I), d_4^{20} 1.0617, acid no. 9.9, sapon. no. 36.2, and contg. 2.5% H_2O , 46.9% neutral oil, and 40.7% phenols; this oil was satisfactory as a flotation agent.

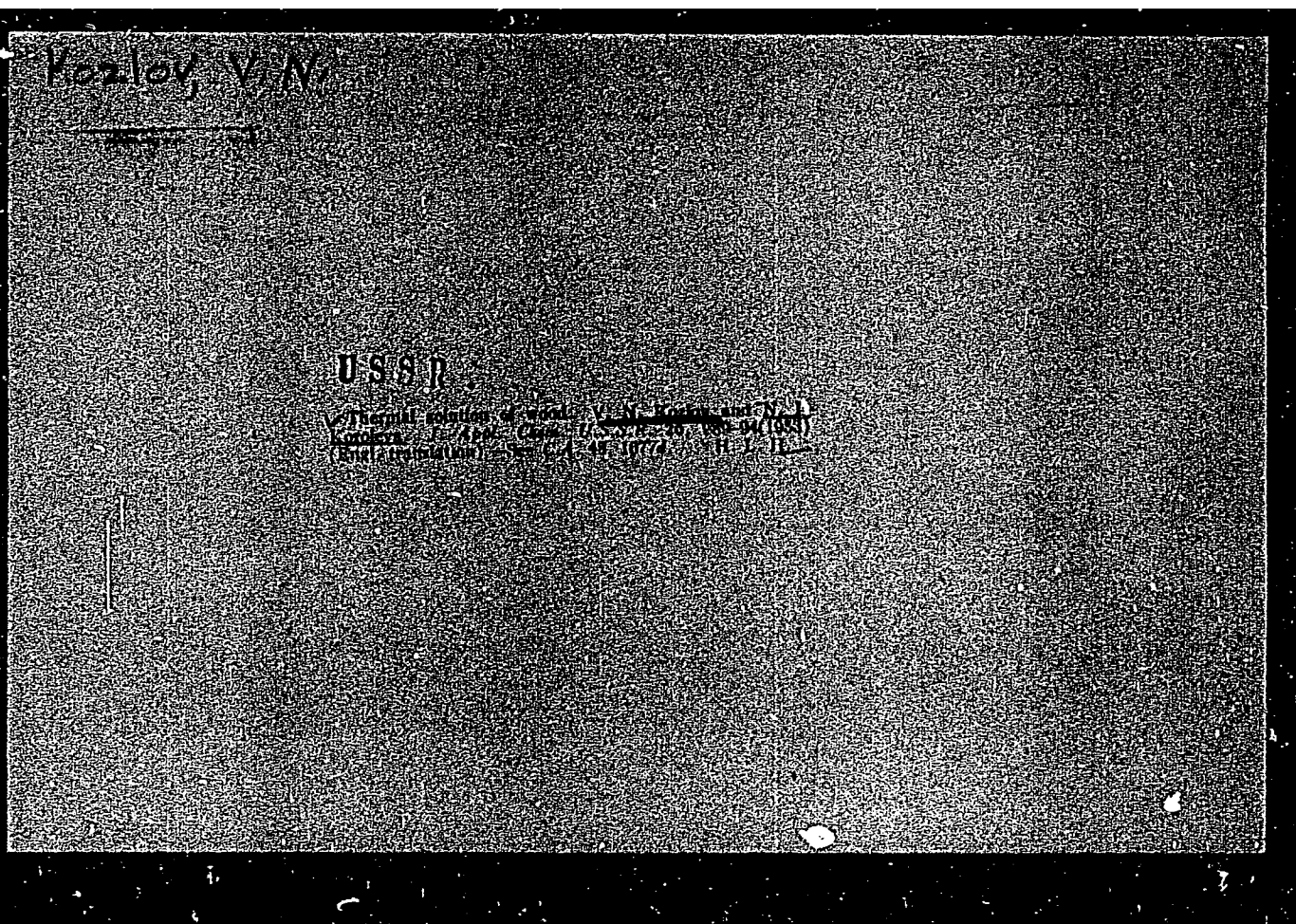
6-4-54
CHP

MATROSOV, B.D.; KOZLOV, V.M.

Specific heats, densities, and viscosities of calcium acetate and pyroligneous acid solutions. Derevoperevat. i Lesokhim. Prom. 2, No.5, 11-13 '53.
(GA 47 no.20:10314 '53) (MLRA 6:4)

Kozlov, V.N.

U.S.S.R.
Selection of solvents in the distillation of aqueous solu-
tions of acetic acid. V. N. Kozlov and S. F. Kozlov.
Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 26: 749-53 (1963) (Engl. translation)
See C.A. 49: 4290k. H. L. H.



KOZLOV, V.H.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.; ARASHKEVICH, V.M.

Preparation of foaming agents and organic solvents from acidic wood resins.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.9:995-999 S '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Laboratoriya lesokhimii Instituta khimii i metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala
Akademii nauk SSSR. (Gums and resins) (Foam) (Solvents)

Kozlov, V. N.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 5
May 1954
Wood and Forest Products

7383* Thermal Dissolution of Wood Cellulose. (Russian)
V. N. Kozlov and N. I. Koroleva. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii, v. 26, no. 10, Oct. 1953, p. 1081-1086.

Best solvent is a mixture of 35% ethyl alcohol, 35% benzene, 10% tar oils, and 20% solvent products. Wood can be transformed into liquid and gaseous products by thermal action. Tables. 4 ref.

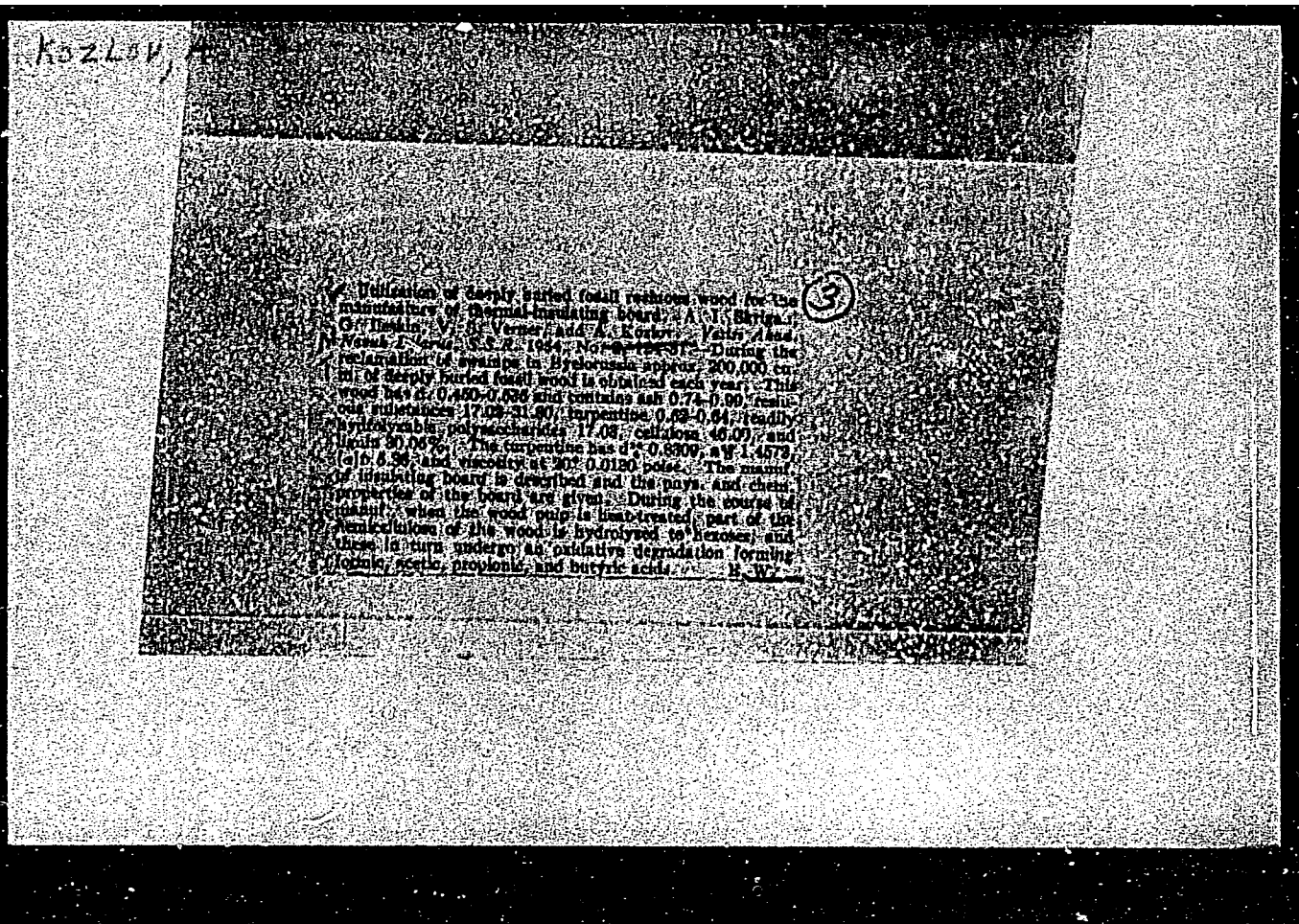
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W
N's

KOZLOV, Vasilii Nikolayevich; NIMVITSKIY, Anatoliy Avgustich; SUMAROKOV,
V.P., redaktor; FEDOROV, B.M., redaktor; KHLISOV, A.I., retsenzent;
SLAVYANSKIY, A. K., retsenzent; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Technology of pyrogenic processing of wood] Tekhnologiya pirogene-
ticheskoi pererabotki drevesiny. Moskva, Gos. izd. khim. tekhn. i mash. st-
619 p. (MLRA 8:11)

(Wood--Chemistry) (Pyrolysis)



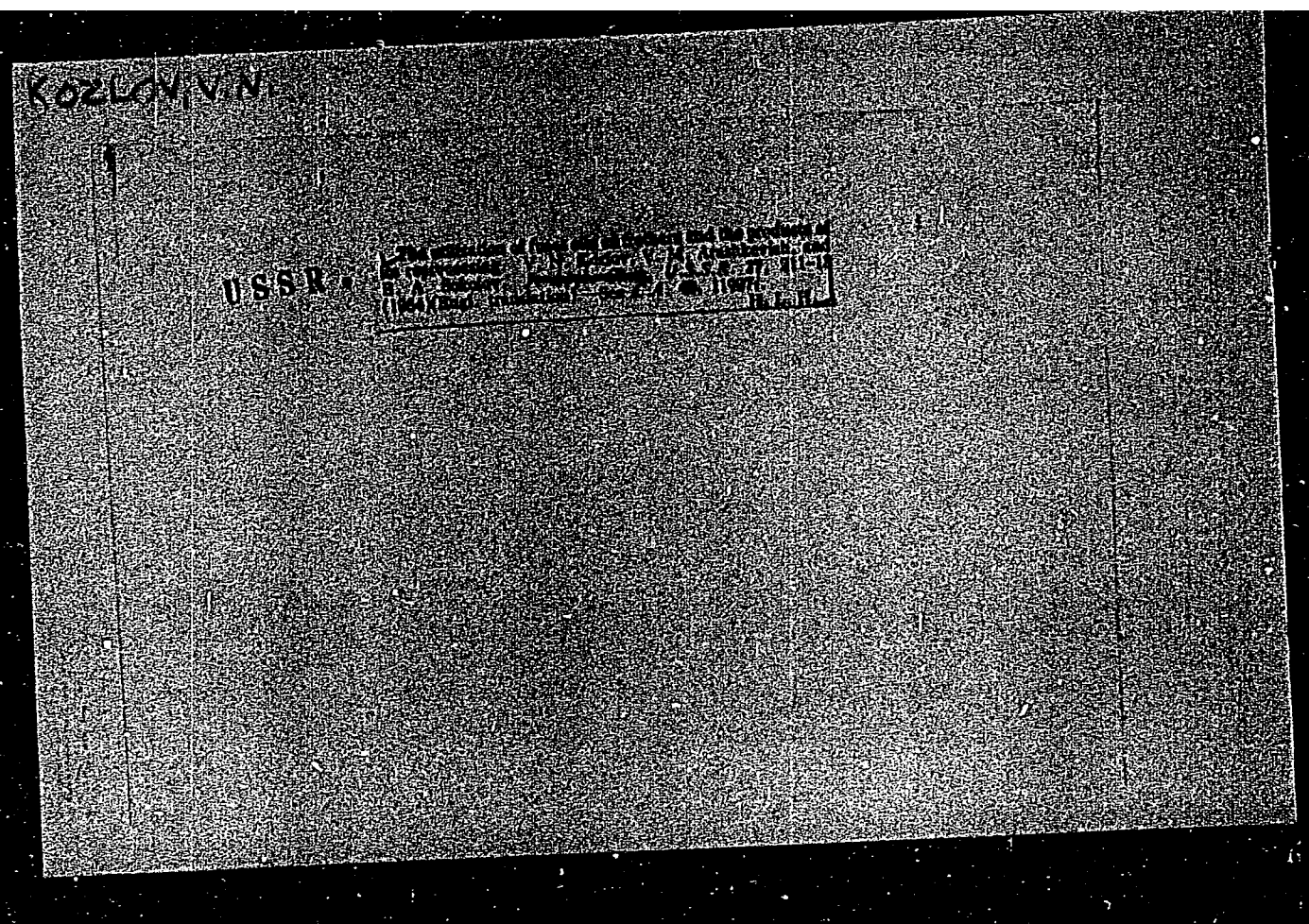
KOZLOV, V.N.

3

The influence of drying conditions on the yield of acetic acid in wood pyrolysis. V. N. Kozlov and G. P. Krivonozhil. *Derivatives of Acetic Acid*. Preprint, No. 1, 10-17 (1981). The Ac content (I) and readily hydrolyzed polysaccharides (II) were detd. for a no. of wood species dried 20 hr. at 100° in a dry kiln and at 125° in a lab. oven. For samples of birch, aspen, pine, spruce, fir, and larch, % H₂O before drying at 100° was, resp., 41.05, 44.31, 40.42, 46.18, 46.18, and 42.07; % H₂O after drying at 100° 17.21, 17.64, 19.70, 18.84, 17.85, and 18.60; % I 0.12, 8.05, 2.34, 2.15, 2.00, and 2.19 before drying and 6.09, 6.04, 2.22, 2.12, 2.02, and 2.10 after drying; % Ac was 6.12, 5.04, 2.22, 2.12, 2.02, and 2.16 before and 6.71, 4.80, 2.25, 2.05, 1.96, and 2.05 after drying to 0% H₂O at 125°; the % II (based on oven-dry wood) was 20.66, 22.40, 17.64, 18.12, 20.40, and 18.67 before and 29.80, 22.40, 17.62, 19.12, 20.35, and 18.00 after drying at 100° and 22.86, 22.46, 17.64, 19.12, 20.40, and 18.97 before and 26.49, 22.38, 17.58, 19.10, 20.28, and 18.82 after drying at 125°.

John Lake Kenya

①



Kozlov, V. N.

The utilization of fusel oil as frothers and the products of its reprocessing. V. N. Kozlov, V. M. Arashkevich, and B. A. Sokolov. *Zh. Prikl. Khim.* 27: 221 (1954). — Fusel oil, a by-product of B(OH) fermentation, was processed to yield a frother for the flotation of Zn and Cu sulfide ores.

A sulfide ore contg. 1.8% Cu and 1.38% Zn, ground to 70% — 200 mesh, was treated with 10 kg. CaO, 100 g. of butyl xanthate (as collector), and 30 g. of frother/ton ore. Flotation time was 15 min. The frothers tested were pine oil, cresol, fusel oil, and a high-boiling (> 100°) fraction of fusel oil. Cu and Zn recoveries approximated 91-93% in all cases. When fusel oil and its high-boiling fraction were used the concentrates averaged 11-12% Cu and 4-6% Zn; with the other frothers the concentrates were about 8-9% Cu and 6-7% Zn. The flotation of Cu-Pe ore contg. 1.07% Cu, 31.65% Fe, and 35.81% S, ground to 90-2% — 200 mesh, was accomplished by using 1000-1040 g. of CaO/cu. m. of solu., 60 g. butyl xanthate, and 15 g. of fusel oil frother per ton of ore. Flotation in this case lasted 10 min. Fusel oil and its high-boiling fraction yield 7-8% Cu concentrates at 88-90% recoveries. C. H. Puchisman

62

(2)

Kozlov - V.N.

✓ Formation of volatile organic acids in decomposition of
wood and its components in aqueous medium. V.N. Kozlov
— Kozlov and O. P. Krymskii. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27(1)
62-7 (1954) (Engl. translation). — See C.A. 48, 11758A.
H. M. R.

①

Kozlov, V.N.

Formation of volatile organic acids in decomposition of wood and its components in aqueous medium. V. N. Kozlov and G. P. Krymsh (Lab. Wood Chem., Inst. Chem. and Mater., Ural Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 662-8 (1954).—Heating birch or pine shavings, sawdust, cotton linter, lignin, or glucose with 5 parts H₂O in autoclave at 125-300° 24 hrs. indicates that the source of AcOH on such thermal decompn. is not solely the Ac groups in the material; hemicellulose and cellulose also yields AcOH. A relatively high yield of volatile acids from deacetylated birch wood in comparison with a similar pine specimen is caused by a higher hemicellulose content of the former. The yield of AcOH (as % of total volatile acids) from birch and pine, resp., was: at 300° 60.17 and 46.94%; at 250° 47.3 and 38.49; at 300° 46.49 and 56.16; at 175° 47.77 and 58.03; at 160° 70.89 and 71.96; and at 125° 75.0 and 66.41%.

G. M. Kosolapoff

①

KOZLOV, V. N.

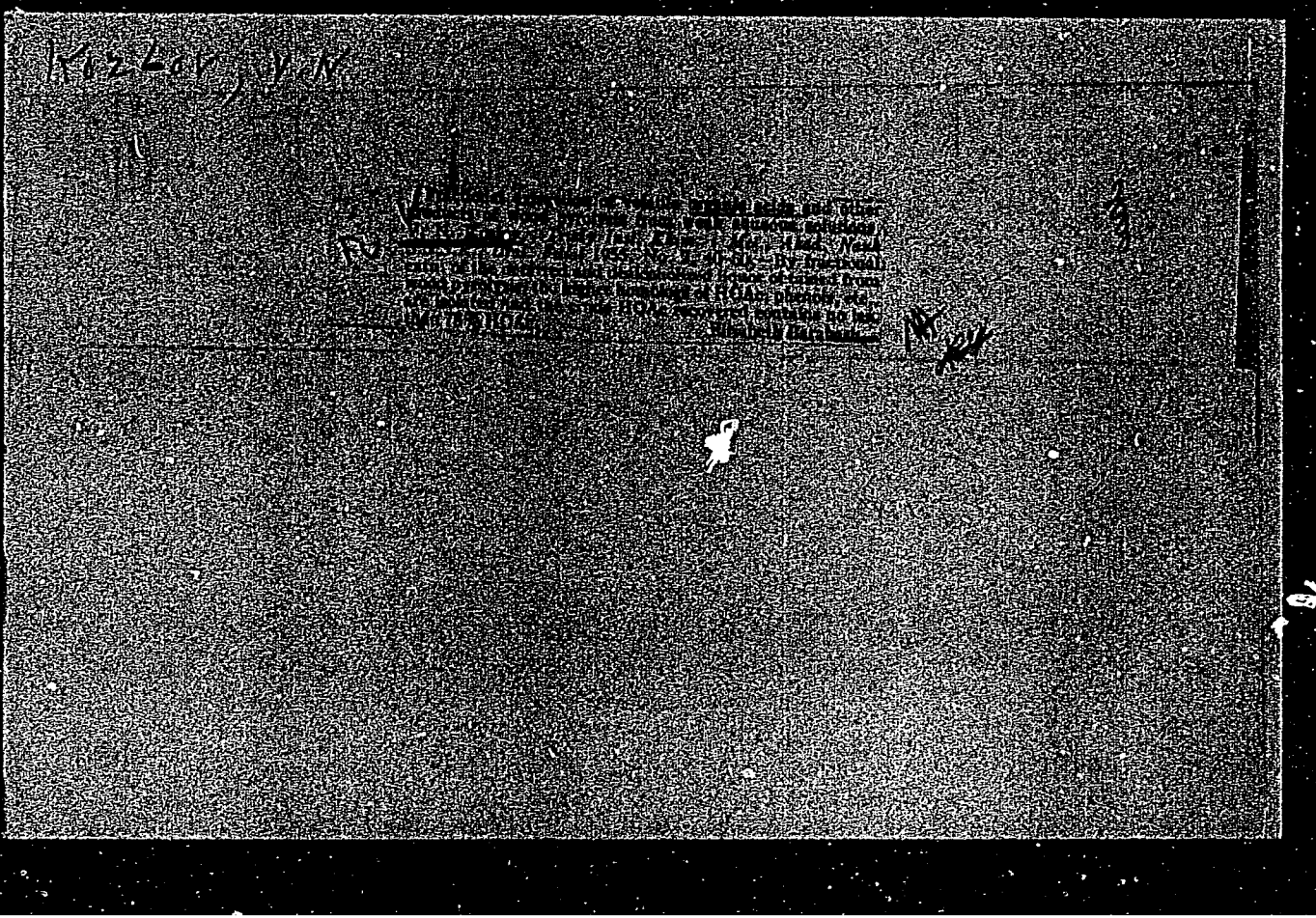
Problems of charcoal utilization. V. N. Kozlov and G. I. Chufarov. Trudy Inst. Khim. i Met. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial 1955, No. 2, 5-9. Efficient utilization of charcoal in metallurgical practice is discussed in detail. (1)

Elizabeth Barabagh

Kozlov, V. N.

V Distillation of weak solutions of acetic acid in the presence
of an entraining liquid. V. N. Kozlov and S. P. Krylov.
Trudy Inst. Khim. (Ural. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ural.
Filial 1955, No. 2, 25-39; cf. Othman, C.A. 35, 6838t—
Concn. of a weak dehydrated and deacetylated soln. of HOAc
obtained during destructive distn. of wood is successfully
carried out by the azeotropic method; the entraining liquid
being MeC₂H₅Me, BuOAc, CH₂Cl₂, etc. Math. formulas
pertinent to this process are derived. R. B.

(2)



Kozlov, V.N.

✓ Thermal solutioning of wood. V. N. Kozlov and N. I. Koroleva. *Trudy Inst. Khim. i. Met. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Uralsk. Filial* 1955, No. 2, 51-5; cf. *C.A.* 48, 1677d. Thermal solutioning of wood leads to its complete transformation into gaseous and liquid products; it is preferably carried out in an autoclave for 34 hrs. at 300° and under 140 atm. pressure with solvent to solvent ratio of 1:5, the latter consisting of HCl 20, benzene 35, turp. oils 10, and dissolved products 20%. The yield of tarry products (1) may reach 67.62% by wt. of the org. mass of wood; they contain about 40.42-43.53% by wt. of phenols and 30-35% natural products. When distg. 1, 62% of it is pitch and up to 21% H₂O. The yield of volatile acids calcd. as HClAc reaches 7.73-8.98% calcd. on bone-dry evergreen wood, which is 2.5 times more than in destructive distn. of wood.

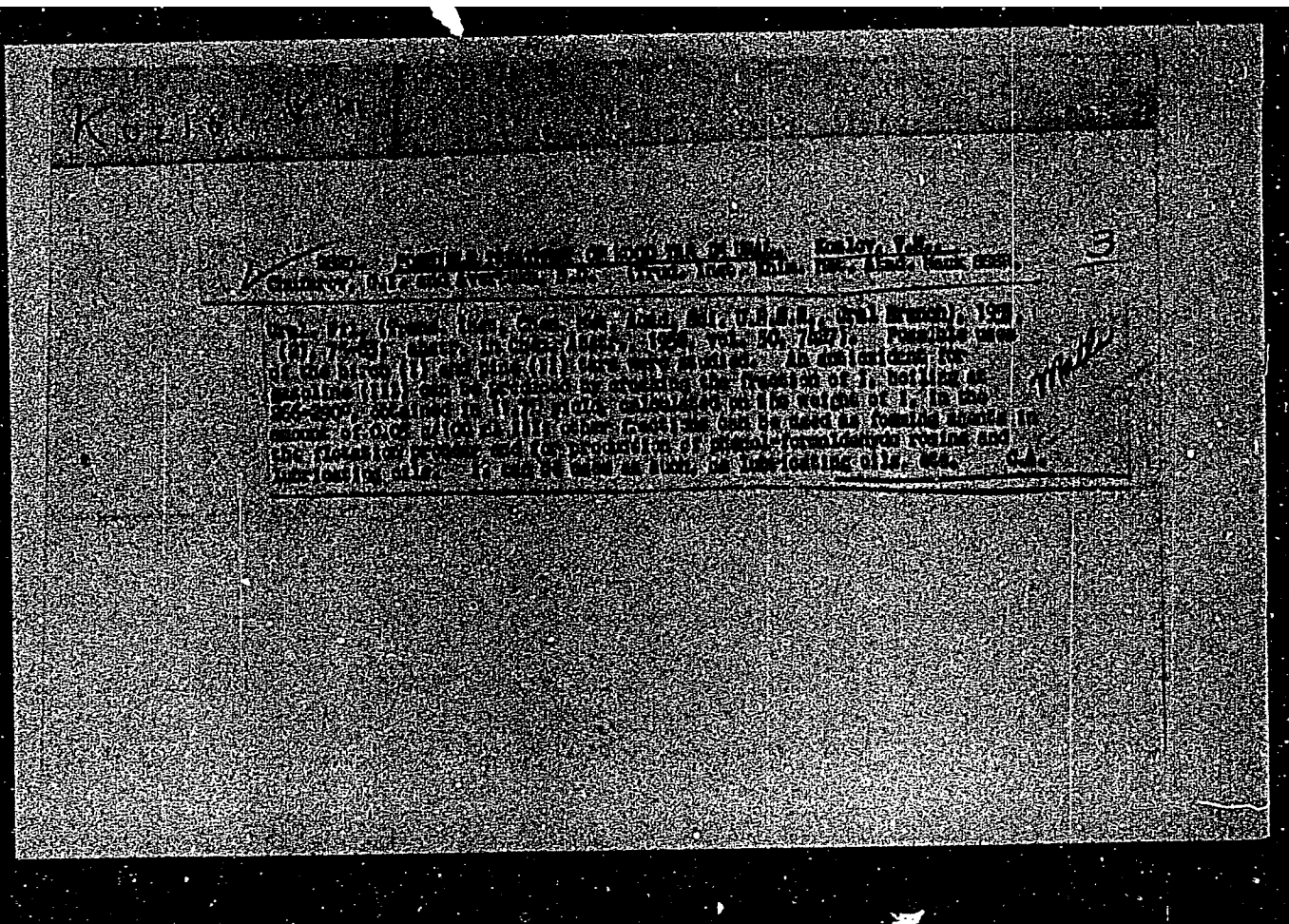
Elizabeth Barabash

KOZLOV, V.N.; KRYMSKIY, G.P.

Thermal decomposition of wood, cellulose and lignin in an aqueous medium under pressure. Trudy Inst.khimi met. no.2:59-74 '55.

(MLBA 9:5)

(Pyrolysis) (Wood--Chemistry)



KOZLOV, V.N.; KAZANINA, A.Ye.; ARAGINEVICH, V.M.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Flotation reagents from wood tar. Trudy Inst.khimi met. no.2:
84-99 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Flotation) (Wood tar)

KOZLOV, V.N.

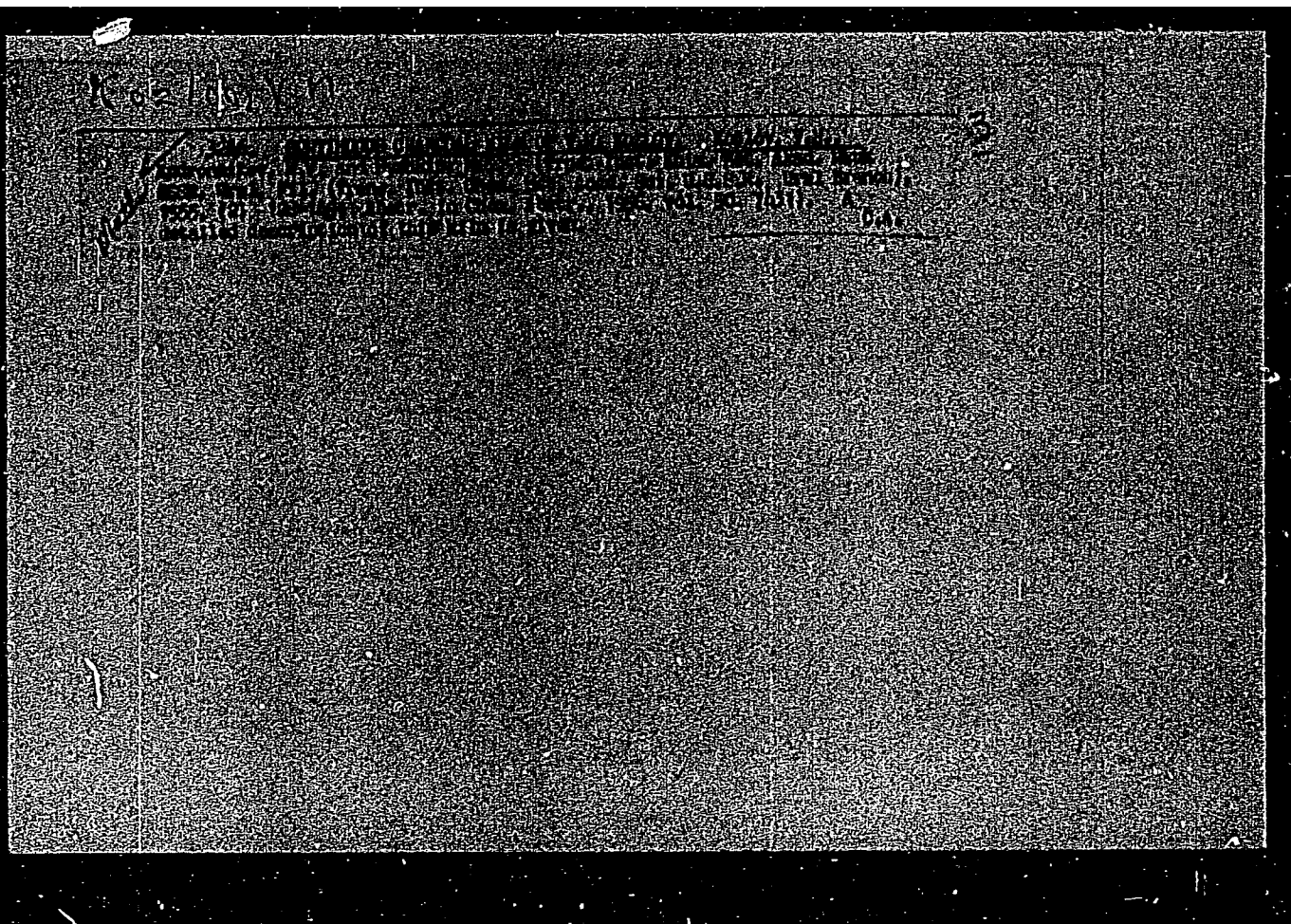
MG

Optimum end temperature of wood carbonization in order to obtain charcoal suitable for metallurgy. V.N. Kozlov. *Trudy Inst. Khim. i. Met., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1945, No. 2, 100-10. — Optimum end temp. of wood carbonization for prepn. of charcoal is 280-30°. the optimum relative moisture content of the dried wood entering the combustion kiln being 10-15%. At this temp. high yield of charcoal of high mech. stability and a max. amt. of valuable liquid fractions (alcs., acids, esters, etc.) are obtained. Carbonization at 400-50° is not economical since charcoal thus obtained absorbs a max. of the air oxygen, is prone to self-ignition in the air at low temp., and is of low mech. stability. Elizaveth Barubash

Kozlov, V. N.

Pyrolysis of the Siberian larch. V. N. Kozlov and B. N. Gulyaev. *Tydy Isti Khim. i Mel. Yazi, Nark S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955. No. 4, 117-27; cf. Klason, et al., C.A. 4, 1803. — Pyrolysis of the Siberian larch gives the same amt. of decompn. products as that of evergreens, yielding per 480 kg. air-dry wood contg. 20% H₂O; coal 120, volatile acids 14, alcohols 8, settled tar 20, and sol. tar and other org. compds. 37 kg. Elisabeth Barabash.

(2)



KOZLOV, V.H.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

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Investigation of efficient means of distilling acid wood tar.

Trudy Inst.khimi met. no.2:150-157 '55.

(MLBA 9:5)

(Wood tar)

X67102, V.N.

①
Density, viscosity, and specific heat of the intermediates of wood-hydrolytic and sulfite alcohol industries. B. D. Matrosov and V. N. Kozlov. *Industriya, Leningrad, Prom. St. No. 3, 4-6 (1964).* For the intermediates of the wood hydrolysis $d = d_0 - (3.91 + 200)(t - 20)10^{-4}$, where d_0 of the hydrolytic soln. is 1.0125, of the mash 1.0040, of the spent wash 1.0060, and t is temp. This equation holds for all compns. and materials except the sulfite alc.; for this it is incorrect because of the more rapid solvation of this product. For the neutral hydrolytic soln. $d = d_0 - [(3.37 - 0.027c) + 4](t - 30)10^{-4}$, where c is the concn. in %, and A is a coeff. dependent on concn., and can be calcd. if the concn. is known. This equation makes possible calcn. of the density for the temp. between 20 and 90°. The viscosity of the intermediates is expressed by $\eta = \eta_0 / (1 + (BT - 1)(t - 30)(\eta_0 / KT))$, where B and K are consts. dependent on the concn. of the solute and the nature of the soln. K is calcd. from the following empirical equations: $K = 0.000784 c + 0.0761$ for the neutral sulfite soln. at the concn. up to 34%; $K = 0.00176 c + 0.004$ at the concn. between 34 and 37.3%; and $K = 0.0473 c - 1.608$ at the concn. between 37.3 and 44%. c is given in g./100 cc. of the soln., and B has been calcd. for the particular substances and concns. Sp. heats for the hydrolytic and sulfite alcohol intermediates differ only slightly, and a linear relation between the sp. heat and concn. has been established: $C = 1 - 0.0083 c$, where C is the av. sp. heat of the soln., and c is the concn. in g./100 cc. of the soln. T. Jurcic.

Kozlov, V.N.

KALNINS, A.I.; SERGEYEVA, V.N., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

"Technology of pyrogenic processing of wood." V.N.Kozlov,
A.A.Nimvitskii. Reviewed by A.I.Kalnins, V.N.Sergeyeva.
Gidroliz. 1 lesokhim. prom. 8 no.6:29-30 '55. (MLBA 9:1)

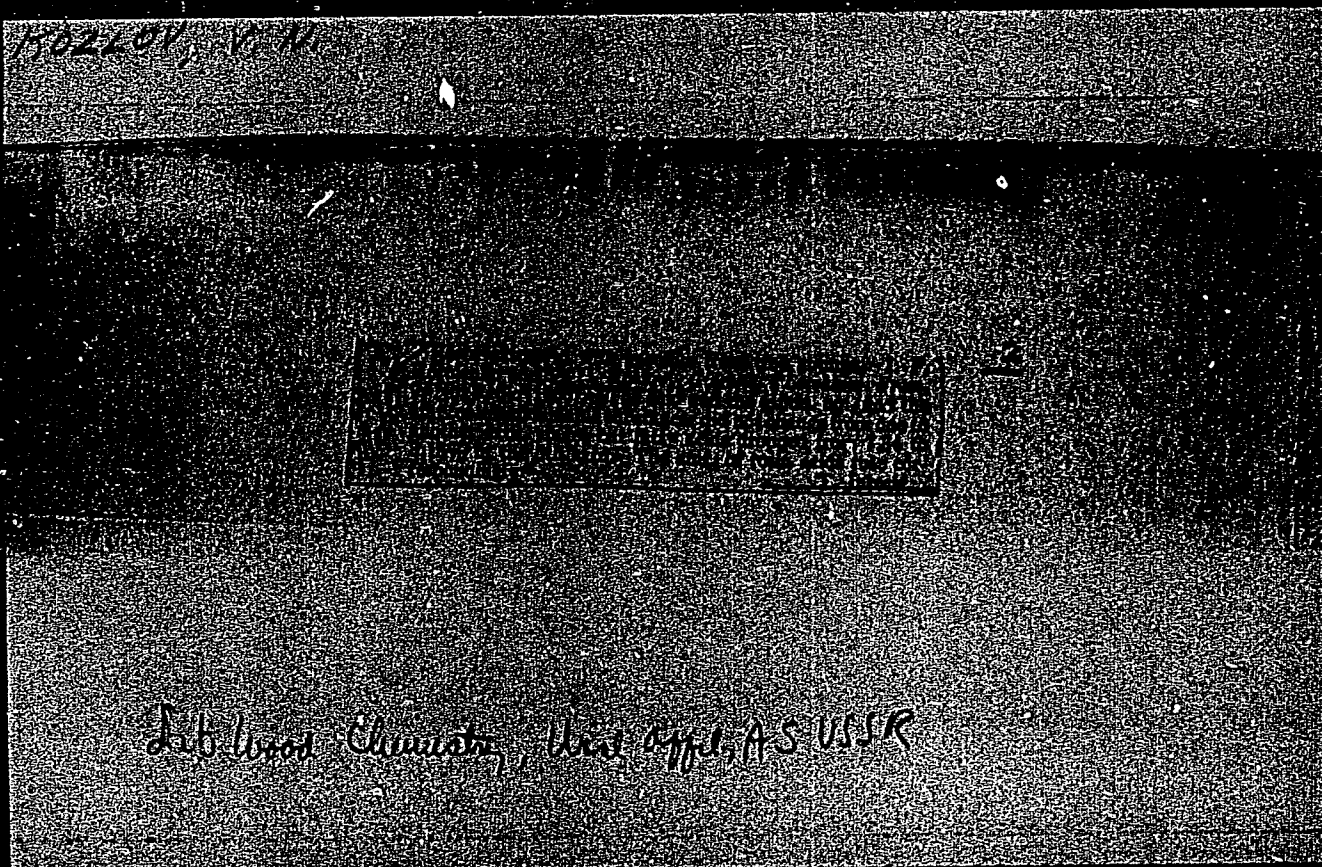
1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Latvyskoy SSR (for
Kalnins).

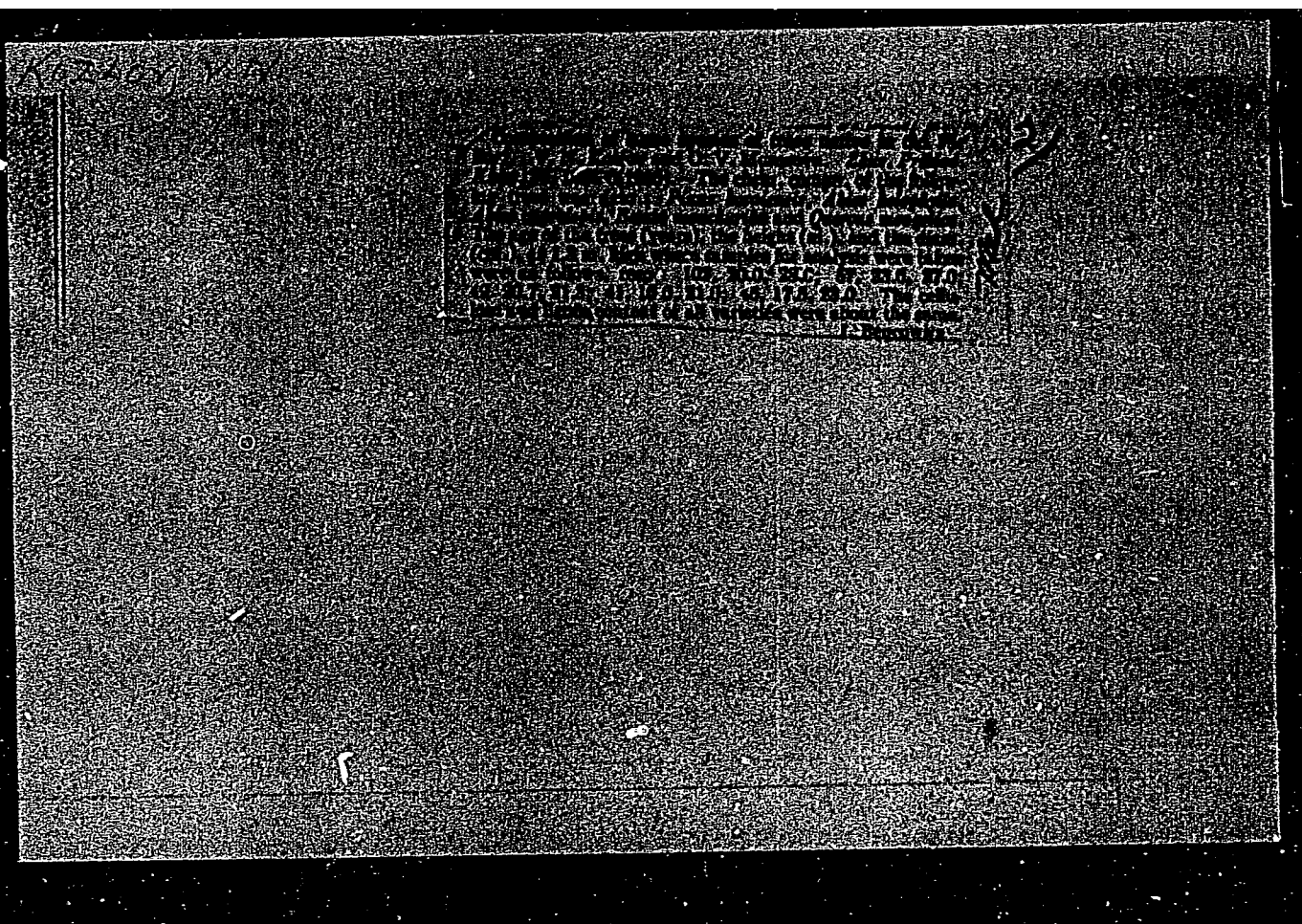
(Wood--Chemistry) (Kozlov, V.N.) (Nimviyskii, A.A.)

KOZLOV, V. N.

Recovery of flotation oils from the acidic residues left in the rectification of acetic acid. V. N. Kozlov, V. B. Smolenskii, and V. M. Arashkevich. *Gorsu. i Leskhim. Prom.* 9, No. 1, 10-11 (1968). The acidic residue (I) left over in the rectification of AcOH from wood powder was neutralized with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and distd. destructively in an iron vessel. It gave 23.5% of oils and 1.01% of acetone. The former were divided into two fractions, one distg. below 106° (II), and the other above 106° (III). Based on I the fractionated yield of II was 3.10, and of III 30.10% of oils. The latter represented the flotation-oil fraction. Further distn. of II gave 23.25 of acetone-soluble b. $50-60^\circ$, 23.82 of MeCOEt b. $60-83^\circ$, 22.14 of $\text{MeCO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$ b. $83-106^\circ$, and 24.19% of III. Fractionation of III gave a substance (IV) with d₄ 0.9338, acid no. 11.17, sapon. no. 102.70, 86.46 of neutral substances, and 9.73% of phenols. The ether soln. of IV was treated with NaHCO_3 and 10% KOH. A neutral oil with acid no. 2.31 and sapon. no. 29.55 was recovered. The oil was tried as the froth former by flotation of Cu-Fe sulfide ores imbedded in chlorite siltite and quartz chlorite shales. The froth formation properties of the oil were comparable to the standard froth formers.

T. Jurek





"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910C

Kozlov, V.N.

KRASNOSELOV, B.K.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Hydrolysis of detarred chips of rosin extracting plants.

Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.3:10-11 '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Wood waste) (Hydrolysis)

Kozlov, V.N.
MOROZOVA, O.V.; BAYULA, A.G.; VINOKUROVA, Ye.A.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Frothing agents from wates of gum-turpentine production. Hidroliz.
i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.8:10-12 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy i Ural'skiy filialy AN SSSR.
(Flotation) (Turpentine industry)

BRONZOV, O.V.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Adsorptive properties of activated charcoal produced from raw
charcoal from the Verkhnyaya-Sinyachikha Wood Chemicals Combine.
Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:5-18 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Carbon, Activated) (Adsorption)

TOKAREVA, G.A.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Distribution of acetic acid in nonaqueous and aqueous phases
in relation to the concentration and temperature of the phases.
Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:19-27 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Acetic acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

KOZLOV, V.N.; TOKAREVA, G.A.

Countercurrent extraction of formic, acetic, propionic, and butyric acids from aqueous solutions with the aid of organic solvents. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:28-51 '58.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Acids, Organic)

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

Frothing agents from wood tar for use in flotation. Sbor.rab.
Luh.lesokhim. no.2:52-56 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood tar) (Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

Production of flotation oils and complex esters from wastes
of the manufacture of acetic acid from wood powder. Sbor.
rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:57-61 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood tar) (Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

KOZLOV, V.N.; POPOVA, G.I.; SOKOLOV, B.A.

Utilization of slime produced in the manufacture of acidic
wood powder in continuous retorts. Sbor.rab.Lab. lesokhim.
no.2:62-64 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood--Chemistry) (Phenol condensation products)
(Calcium acetate)

KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.; KRYMSKIY, G.P. [deceased]; ANDRONIKOV, N.V.

Production of butyl acetate from acetic acid made from wood
powder. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:65-69 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Acetic acid) (Butyl alcohol) (Calcium acetate)

KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.

Manufacture of construction alabaster from wastes of the
production of acetic acid. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:
70-73 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Calcium acetate) (Alabaster)

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I.

Calculations for the entrainment of vaporous substances with
noncondensable gases from wood pyrolysis. Shor.rab.Lab.leso-
khim. no.2:74-82 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood distillation)

KRASNOSELOV, B.K.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Hydrolysis of lumbering wastes by means of diluted sulfuric
acid. Shor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:83-89 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Hydrolysis)

POPOVA, G.I.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Hydrolysis of cotton hulls, birch wood, and peanut shells.

Shor.rab.lab.lesokhim. no.2:90-96 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Hydrolysis)

BAGROVA, R.Kh.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Pyrolysis of birch, pine, and spruce woods at various final
heating temperatures. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhin. no.2:97-101
'58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Wood distillation)

KOZLOV, V.N.; MISHIN, A.D.

Production of dry lubricants from carbonaceous fines. Sbor.
rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:102-105 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood distillation) (Lubrication and lubricants)

MATROSOV, B.D. [deceased]; KOZLOV, V.N.

Effect of temperature on the viscosity of mercury, water, and
some aqueous solutions. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:106-108
'58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Viscosity)

KOZLOV, V.N.

Calculation of the number of plates in columns for the distillation of acetic acid solutions with the use of entrainers.

Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:109-117 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Acetic acid) (Plate towers)

66007

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SOV/81-59-8-28431

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 406 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kazarnovskiy, S.N., Kozlov, V.N.

TITLE: An Improved Method for the Production of Isopropyl Alcohol ¹

PERIODICAL: Za tekhn. progress (Sovnarkhoz Gor'kovsk. ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 4, pp 22 - 25

ABSTRACT: An improvement of the method of producing isopropyl alcohol (I) consists in the fact that the hydrolysis of isopropylsulfuric acid (II) is carried out by the action of overheated steam on the product of sulfuric acid hydration of propylene (III), which makes it possible to obtain, after distillation of I with steam, spent sulfuric acid (SSA) of sufficiently high concentration suitable for repeated use on the stage of III absorption (stage of II formation). The method was tested on a usual laboratory, enlarged laboratory and pilot plant installations in apparatus of the column or tower type. As initial semi-finished product the industrial extract was used (solution of II), specific gravity ~ 1.2 , with a total acidity of 46-47.5% and a content of I being 40 - 42%. Under laboratory conditions at a temperature of the overheated steam of 190 - 200°C (140 - 150°C in the re-

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66007

An Improved Method for the Production of Isopropyl Alcohol

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action zone) SSA was obtained with a concentration of 72 - 74%, yield of I - 88 - 89%. On an enlarged laboratory installation the SSA concentration was 72 - 74% (return yield based on the monohydrate 95 - 98%), the yield of I was 80 - 85% (steam temperature 210 - 230°C; the temperature in the reaction zone was 140 - 170°C). A temperature increase in the reaction zone to $> 170^{\circ}\text{C}$ furthers an increase in the SSA concentration, but reduces the yield of the return H_2SO_4 to 82 - 84%, and the yield of I to 68 - 72%. On an industrial installation a solution of II was hydrolyzed, specific gravity 1.2 - 1.24, which was obtained by saturation of III by 70 - 72% H_2SO_4 at a temperature of 100 - 110°C in the upper part of the hydrolyzer and 150 - 180°C in the lower part; the concentration of SSA was 66 - 68% on the average, the concentration of I in the water-alcohol condensate 12 - 14%. The diagrams of the installations are given and a hydrolyzer of the industrial type is briefly described.

O. Chernatsov

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, V.N.

Pyrolysis of wood in furnaces with internal circulation heating.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:69-76 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Wood distillation)

KOLENKO, I.P.; KOLLOV, V.N.

Extraction of resinous substances from fresh tar-impregnated
stump wood by organic solvents. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.8:103-113
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Gums and resins) (Extraction (Chemistry)) (Wood--Chemistry)

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I. [deceased]

Extracting acetic acid from the aqueous phase by the nonaqueous
phase using the method of continuous countercurrent extraction.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.10:21-24 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Extraction (Chemistry))

KOZLOV, V.N., prof.

~~Pyrolytic processing of slush and mill waste. Gidroliz i lesokhim.~~
prom. 11 no.3:25-26 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Wood waste)

KOZLOV, V.

Wood charcoal, its properties and field of application. p. 7.

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Uncla.

KOZLOV, V. ; SMOLENSKII, B.

Distribution of acetic acid between the nonwater and water phases in industrial-type extractors. p. 57.

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Flotation-frothing agents from wood resin. p. 119.

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Kozlov, V.; Krasivskaia, L.

Physicochemical properties of some new flotation-frothing agents, obtained from secondary raw material of the chemical treatment of wood. p. 127.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA: SELSKOMU I LASNOMU AKOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, no. 16 1958. In Russian.

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Kozlov, V., Kolenko, I.

Extraction of resin substances from tar-impregnated wood by organic solvents. p. 175.

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KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I.

Distribution of acetic acid between the two existing phases, the aqueous and the nonaqueous phase. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.3:508-512
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Laboratoriya lesokhimii Ural'skogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Acetic acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

KOLENKO, I.P., KOZIOV, V.N.

Distribution of tarry matters in the solution outside and
inside the chips during extraction by solvents. Trudy Inst.
khim. UFAN SSSR no.5:3-23 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Wood--Chemistry) (Extraction (Chemistry))

KOZLOV, V.N., SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

Wood tar its properties and uses. Trudy Inst.khim. UFAN
SSSR no.5:25-35 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Wood tar)

KOZLOV, V.N., KOROLEVA, N.I.

Formation of the main products of wood pyrolysis. Trudy
Inst.khim. UFAN SSSR no.5:37-48 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Wood--Chemistry)

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MOROZOVA, O.V.; IVANOVA, R.P.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Chemical composition of wood from dying and dry trunks of Korean pine and Ayan spruce. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSSR no.3:45-49 '60.

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1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.

(Pine) (Spruce)

KOZLOV, V.N. [Kozlov, V.M.] ; KOROLEVA, N.I. [Koroleva, N.I.]

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1. Pracownicy naukowci Uralskiej Filii Akademii Nauk ZSSR w Swierdlowsku.

BURDE, N.L.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Chemical composition of woodworking waste. Izv.Sib.otd. AN SSSR
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1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Institut khimii, Sverdlovsk.
(Wood waste)

KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.; POPOVA, G.I.

Chemical composition of the wood of coniferous and deciduous
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(Wood--Chemistry)

KOZLOV, V.N.; SOKOLOV, B.A.

Prolysis of the wood of various portions of coniferous and
deciduous trees. Trudy Inst.khim.UFAN SSSR no.6:11-16 '61.

(Wood distillation)

(MIRA 16:2)

KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.; POPOVA, G.I.; TOKAREVA, G.A.

Yield of liquid products in wood pyrolysis. Trudy Inst.khim.
UFAN SSSR no.6:17-22 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Wood distillation)